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are easily leaders in the domain of knowledge based on the exact determinations of atomic weights—a knowledge which leads among other results to habits of more exact, more critical methods in all fields of our science. Arrhenius told us that America is leading in the difficult work of the rigorous examination of the theory of ionization and of establishing it on a finished basis. The development of the field of free energy relations is more intensely cultivated, here I imagine, than in any other country. In the application of modern theories of atomic structure and of the electron theory of valence to all branches of chemistry, especially also to organic chemistry, we are, I believe, easily in the front. Our very youth, as a people, has preserved to us in science as in national sentiment, that wholehearted enthusiasm for ideals, which in world politics has made us the most altruistic nation on the face of the earth and which in science finds its expression in the pursuit of knowledge for the sake of the pure truth alone, a pursuit characteristic of the best research in our universities and colleges!

And so let me conclude my remarks on the outlook for chemistry in America by emphasizing that we have a goodly heritage of success both in our great industries and in our great universities, which will form the safe basis of a brilliant future, if we will but approach the problems of the moment and of the immediate future in characteristically American fashion, with a spirit wisely combining altruistic principles with practical, worldly common sense. This means the “square deal” in industrial life for the product of the brains of the research chemist, combined with wise laws to insure to capital a fair and tolerably safe return for investment in chemical industries, needed to make our country chemically independent. And it means too

the placing of chemistry in our universities on a plane with the other great professions, law and medicine, in order to hold in this great science, so important for the welfare of the nation, the needed numbers of men of brilliant minds and energetic ambitions—combined with the devotion on their part to the search for the truth, for the establishment of the great laws of our science, for the sake of that truth, that science, alone!

JULIUS STIEGLITZ

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE LANE MEDICAL LECTURES

THE sixteenth course of Lane Medical Lectures at Stanford University will be delivered by Simon Flexner, M.D., LL.D., director of laboratories, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, N. Y., on the evenings of October 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1917, at 8:15 o'clock in Lane Hall, Stanford University Medical School, San Francisco, California, on “Physical basis and present status of specific serum and drug therapy.”

The titles of the separate lectures are as follows:

October 8: Epidemic Meningitis; Lobar Pneumonia; Bacillary Dysentery and Specificity in Bactericidal Sera.

October 9: Gaseous Gangrene; Shiga Bacillary Dysentery; and the Principles of Homoserum Therapy.

October 10: Poliomyelitis and the Principles of Homoserum Therapy.

October 11: Local Specific Therapy as illustrated by the Serum Treatment of Epidemic Meningitis, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus.

October 12: Chemotherapy of the Spirochetal Infections.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

DURING the season from October, 1917, to April, 1918, inclusive, the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., will provide a very interesting program of papers or lec-